SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Jeffrey E. Russel Examiner #: 62785 Date: 4-17-2003
Art Unit: 1654 Phone Number 308-3975 Serial Number: [redacted] 10/690,020
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: _____ Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL
CM1-11013/ CM1-9807

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

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Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

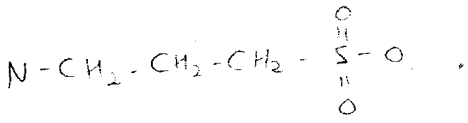
Title of Invention: ~~A. Isolevuk.~~ Methods and Compositions To Treat Glycosaminoglycan-Associated Molecular Interactions

Inventors (please provide full names): R. Kisilevsky, A. Green, F. Gervais

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 10-2-2001

***For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.**

Please search the following partial structure:



Please narrow any hits with the keywords herpes, simplex, retrovir?, hsv, cytomegalovirus, cmv, hiv, ~~herpesvir~~ immunodeficiency, chlamydia, trachomatis, legionella, pneumophila, legionnaire, bordetella, pertussis, mycoplasma, pneumoni?, #antiviral.

If you don't get any hits, there's no need to broaden the search a broader one has already been done.

You can exclude the equivalents US 6,310,073; US 2002/0193395, and WO 2000/06133 from any answer sets.

Thank you,

****

STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
Searcher: Sheppard	NA Sequence (#)		STN	
Searcher Phone #: 308-4499	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	
Searcher Location:	Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Date Searcher Picked Up:	Bibliographic		Dr.Link	
Date Completed: 4/18/03	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Online Time:	Other		Other (specify)	

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Apr 2003  VOL 138 ISS 17
FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Apr 2003  (20030417/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


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L1                STR

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NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS   6

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L6                STR

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NUMBER OF NODES IS   8

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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                 RETROVIR? OR HSV? OR CYTOMEGALOVIRUS? OR CMV? OR HIV? OR
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                  OR PNEUMONI? OR ANTIVIR?
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                  OR PNEUMONI? OR ANTIVIR?
L12            20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8(L)L10


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=> d ibib abs hitstr l12 1-20

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:658054  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          135:209885
TITLE:                    Method for manufacturing and detecting and normalizing
                          HIV for rapid analysis
INVENTOR(S):              Smith, Jack V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp., Division of U.S. Ser.
                          No. 283318.,
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------   --------
     US 2001019821      A1   20010906       US 2001-843422    20010425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   US 1999-283318   A3 19990331
AB   A method for analyzing a sample uses an aq. liq. reagent to det. the
     concn. of HIV antibody in an individual's random urine sample in order to
     det. the individual's exposure to the HIV virus, and normalizing or
     correcting this assay value with the sample's creatinine, cystatin C, or
     sp. gr. concn.
IT   29915-38-6, Taps
     RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
        (buffer; method for manufg. and detecting and normalizing HIV
        for rapid anal.)
RN   29915-38-6  HCAPLUS
CN   1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[2-hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]amino]-
     (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
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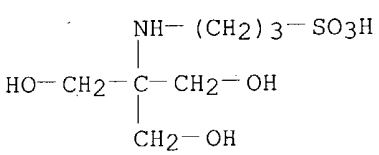

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IT   1135-40-6, CAPS
     RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
        (method for manufg. and detecting and normalizing HIV for
        rapid anal.)
RN   1135-40-6  HCAPLUS
CN   1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(cyclohexylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX
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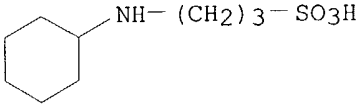
NAME)



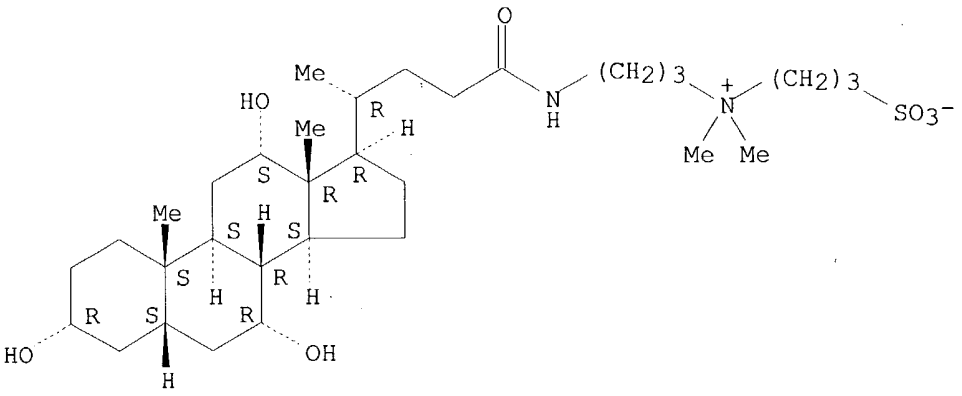
L12 ANSWER 2 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:613576 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:294991
TITLE: Ultrasensitive enzyme immunoassay of antibody IgG to HIV-1 reverse transcriptase by immune complex transfer with detergents
AUTHOR(S): Ishikawa, Setsuko; Hashida, Seiichi; Hashinaka, Kazuya; Ishikawa, Eiji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Miyazaki Medical College, Miyazaki, 889-1692, Japan
SOURCE: Analytical Letters (2000), 33(11), 2183-2196
CODEN: ANALBP; ISSN: 0003-2719
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Antibody IgG to HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) was measured in three different ways. In immunoassay I, a polystyrene bead noncovalently coated with recombinant RT (rRT) was allowed to react with anti-RT IgG and rRT-.beta.-D-galactosidase (GAL). In immunoassay II, a polystyrene bead noncovalently coated with (anti-2,4-dinitrophenyl group) IgG was allowed to react with 2,4-dinitrophenyl-bovine serum albumin (BSA)-rRT, anti-RT IgG and rRT-GAL. In immunoassay III, 2,4-dinitrophenyl-biotinyl-BSA-rRT and (anti-human IgG .gamma.-chain) Fab'-GAL were substituted for the corresponding conjugates in immunoassay II. The immune complex(es) of the three or/and four components formed on the polystyrene bead was quickly (only 2.5 min) eluted with detergents such as Triton X-100, Tween-20 and CHAPS in the absence or presence of .epsilon.N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-lysine and was transferred to a polystyrene bead successively coated with biotinyl-BSA (covalently), streptavidin and biotinyl-(anti-human IgG .gamma.-chain) Fab' (immunoassays I and II) or with biotinyl-BSA (covalently) and streptavidin (immunoassay III). By immune complex transfer with detergents, the sensitivity to anti-RT IgG was improved 280 to 800-fold in immunoassay I, 1800 to 2,600-fold in immunoassay II and 100 to 500-fold in immunoassay III over that of immunoassay I without immune complex transfer, i.e., a widely used conventional enzyme immunoassay.

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(facilitation of immune complex transfer in immunoassay of IgG to **HIV**-1 reverse transcriptase by)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



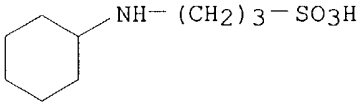
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:793169 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:191329
TITLE: One-step capillary isoelectric focusing for the separation of the recombinant human immunodeficiency virus envelope glycoprotein glycoforms
AUTHOR(S): Tran, N. T.; Taverna, M.; Chevalier, M.; Ferrier, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Analytique, Faculte de Pharmacie, Chatenay-Malabry, 92290, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (2000), 866(1), 121-135
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB One-step capillary isoelec. focusing was investigated as a rapid method to resolve the glycoforms of the heterogeneous recombinant human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) envelope glycoprotein (rgp 160sMN/LAI). The sepn. was performed in a poly(vinyl alc.) (PVA) coated capillary using a mixt. of ampholyte of narrow and wide pH range. A combination of saccharose and 3-(cyclohexylamino)-1-propanesulfonic acid was shown to be the most efficient additive to avoid protein pptn. which occurs at a pH close to its pI. Although the calibration curve [isoelec. point (pI) vs. migration times] showed a non-linear relationship, an adequate linearity could be yielded for short pI ranges permitting to exhibit the acidic character of the different glycoforms of the rgp 160s MN/LAI (pI from 4.00 to 4.95). Reproducibility evaluated by comparing the performance of a polyacrylamide and a PVA coated capillary showed that low RSD values were obtained for intra-day (0.5 to 1.9%) and inter-day (1.6 to 7.6%) measurements using the PVA capillary. Moreover, the long term stability of the PVA capillary was demonstrated by measuring the variation of migration times of the protein markers for a long period of use. Finally, this method was able to differentiate the glycoform pattern of two close glycoproteins such as the rgp 160 of two sub-populations of the virus HIV-1.

IT **1135-40-6,** 3-Cyclohexylamino-1-propanesulfonic acid
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(one-step capillary isoelec. focusing for sepn. of recombinant **HIV** envelope glycoprotein glycoforms)

RN 1135-40-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(cyclohexylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L12 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:764276 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:10612
TITLE: Inhibition of cell surface protein disulfide isomerase
INVENTOR(S): Rogelj, Snezna; Sklar, Larry A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of New Mexico, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9851297	A1	19981119	WO 1998-US9795	19980514
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 981344	A1	20000301	EP 1998-921188	19980514
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 2002115713	A1	20020822	US 2001-2698	20011205

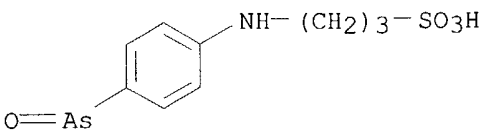
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-46487P P 19970514
WO 1998-US9795 W 19980514
US 1999-424181 A3 19991110

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:10612

AB The invention provides anti-thiol reagents which inhibit enzyme activity of cell-assocd. protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) by oxidizing or blocking PDI active site vicinal thiol groups which normally participate in disulfide bond rearrangement of PDI substrates. Inhibition of this PDI function is particularly useful in blocking PDI-mediated entry of HIV or other virions into a host cell. The invention further provides an assay for the identification of such PDI inhibitors based on the discovery that inhibitors of the invention also induce shedding of the leukocyte L-selectin adhesion mol.

IT **216162-81-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of cell surface protein disulfide isomerase (PDI) and PDI-mediated **HIV** entry into host cells)

RN 216162-81-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(4-arsenosophenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L12 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:208538 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:266238
TITLE: Ultramicroemulsions from spontaneously dispersible concentrates of esters of baccatin III derivatives with antitumor and antiviral effect
INVENTOR(S): Eugster, Carl; Eugster, Conrad Hans
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Marigen S.A., Switz.; Eugster, Carl; Eugster, Conrad Hans
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9813359	A1	19980402	WO 1996-CH329	19960924
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 868422	A1	19981007	EP 1996-930006	19960924
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6057359	A	20000502	US 1997-872984	19970611
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1996-CH329	19960924

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:266238

AB Esters of baccatin III, 10-deacetylbaccatin III, and 14-hydroxy-10-deacetylbaccatin III with long-chain fatty acids are prepd. by conventional procedures and incorporated into spontaneously dispersible concs. for use in prodn. of medicaments with few side effects and with antitumor, antiviral, and virucidal effects for controlling psoriasis and eczema, for tumor treatment and tumor therapy, for treating viral diseases, and for increasing the absorption of exogenous activators, modulators, and regulators. The practically water-insol., highly agglomerated esters are formulated with suitable solubilizers, surfactants, and cosurfactants to promote formation of micelles surrounded by a boundary layer of surfactant and cosurfactant; the micellar structure facilitates diffusion of the esters through the membranes of tumor and host cells and viral coats. Suitable surfactants are phosphate ester surfactants such as Soprophor FL, betaines, and multifunctional glucose derivs. such as methylglucose sesquistearate. Cosurfactants (hydrotropes) may include aliph. esters, PEG monoesters and monoethers, ethoxylated glycerin esters, heterocyclic compds., CHAPS, or terpenoid esters. Thus, a Marigenol conc. of a baccatin III deriv. ester 139.4 was granulated with Metolose 90 SH-4000 90.0, Avicel PH-101 80.3, Aerosil 200 80.3, and EtOH 110 g and the granules were sieved and dried at 40.degree.. Microemulsions prepd. from the ester-contg. concs. in water, 5% glucose soln., or Ringer's soln. protected MT4 cells (immortalized T-cells) from the cytopathic effects of HIV infection.

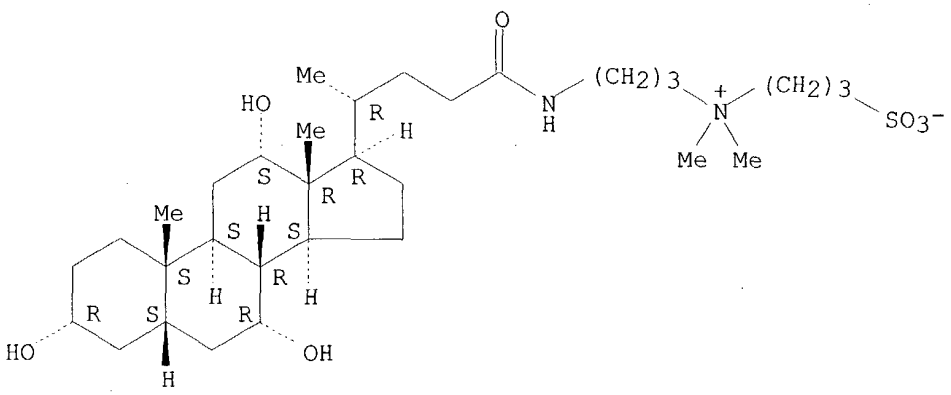
IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(ultramicroemulsions from spontaneously dispersible concs. of esters of baccatin III derivs. with antitumor and **antiviral** effect)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:124001 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:196677

TITLE: Spontaneously dispersible concentrates of sterol esters and vitamin D derivatives with antiviral and/or parasiticidal effects

INVENTOR(S): Eugster, Carl

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Marigen S.A., Switz.; Eugster, Carl

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9806390	A1	19980219	WO 1996-CH280	19960813
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 858331	A1	19980819	EP 1996-925634	19960813
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1996-CH280 19960813

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:196677

AB Ultramicroemulsions prepd. from spontaneously dispersible concs. of C2-31 alkyl, C3-31 alkenyl or alkapolyenyl, and retinyl esters of certain sterols and vitamin D derivs., together with surfactants and optional solvents, emulsifiers, and coemulsifiers, show antiviral/virucidal and/or parasiticidal (esp. trypanosomicidal) activity. The micellar structure of these esters in the inner oil phase of the emulsions allows them to diffuse through cell membranes into infected cells. Thus, 44 wt.% granules contg. Metolose 90 SH-4000 90.0, Avicel PH-101 80.3, Marigenol conc. (contg. .beta.-sitosteryl palmitate) 134.9, and Aerosil 200 80.3 parts were coated with a mixt. of Marigenol conc. 25 and Aqoat AS-HG enteric delayed-release coating material 31 parts to produce a

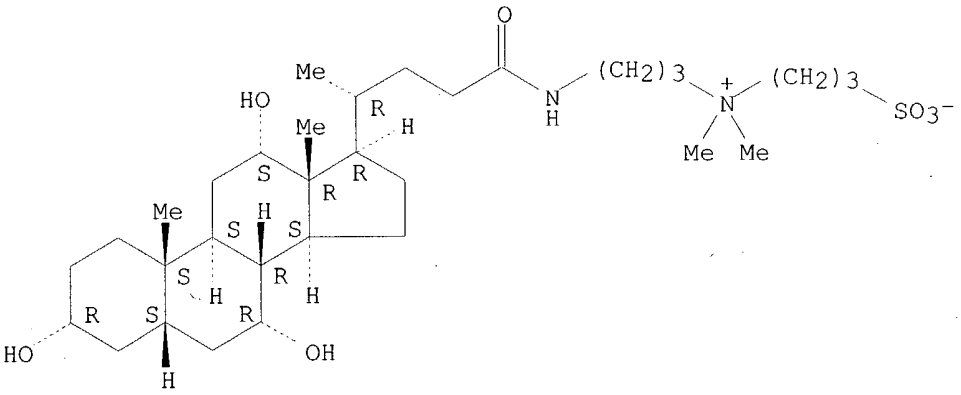
multiple-unit prepn. An ultramicroemulsion contg. 100 ppm .beta.-sitosteryl palmitate protected MT4 cells (an eternalized T-cell line) from infection with HIV IIIB.

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(spontaneously dispersible concs. of sterol esters and vitamin D derivs. with **antiviral** and parasiticidal effects)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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L12 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:482802 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:204148

TITLE: Immunization with an acellular vaccine consisting of the outer membrane complex of Chlamydia trachomatis induces protection against a genital challenge

AUTHOR(S): Pal, Sukumar; Theodor, Ida; Peterson, Ellena M.; De La Maza, Luis M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, 92697-4800, USA

SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (1997), 65(8), 3361-3369
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

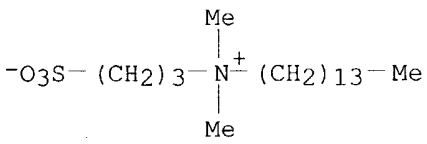
LANGUAGE: English

AB The ability to induce protection against a genital challenge was studied in BALB/c female mice with 3 C. trachomatis mouse pneumonitis (MoPn) major outer membrane protein (MOMP) prepns. as well as an acellular vaccine consisting of the chlamydial outer membrane complex (COMC). The MOMP prepns. were extd. with 3 different types of detergents, SDS, n-octyl-.beta.-D-glucopyranoside (OGP), and Zwittergent 3-14 (Z3-14). A pos. immunization control consisted of mice inoculated intranasally with 104 C. trachomatis MoPn inclusion-forming units (IFU). Mice inoculated with ovalbumin served as a neg. control. Furthermore, a sham-immunized, nonchallenged group was included as a fertility control. Two weeks after the last immunization, the mice were challenged in the left ovarian bursa with 105 C. trachomatis MoPn IFU. Vaginal swabs were collected for culture, vaginal and serum samples were assayed for chlamydial-specific antibodies, and splenocytes were collected to det. the lymphoproliferative response. At 42 days after the challenge, the mice were mated with proven

male breeder mice. Animals that were considered to be pregnant (as detd. by wt.) were killed, and the embryos were counted. A humoral and cell-mediated immune response was obsd. in all the groups of mice inoculated with chlamydial antigens. Antibodies to variable domain (VD)1 of the MOMP were detected in serum samples from all the immunized groups. However, antibodies to VD3 and VD4 were detected only in the groups immunized with the Z3-14-MOMP and the COMC. Mice immunized with COMC developed IgA Chlamydia-specific antibodies in the vagina, while mice immunized with the detergent-extd. MOMPs had low antibody titers. Following the intrabursal challenge, a decrease in the intensity and duration of vaginal shedding was noted in the mice immunized with COMC and a moderate decrease was noted in the group immunized with OGP-MOMP. No protection against the infection was noted in the groups of animals immunized with SDS- and Z3-14-MOMP. Furthermore, of the mice immunized with the COMC prepn., only 25% (4 of 20) shed C. trachomatis, as detd. by vaginal culture, while 83% (40 of 48) of the control mice inoculated with ovalbumin were culture pos. In addn., after mating, the mice inoculated with COMC were found to have fertility rates comparable to those of the control sham-immunized, nonchallenged animals [70% (14 of 20) vs. 81% (17 of 21), resp.], and there were no differences between the av. no. of embryos per mouse in the 2 groups (5.1 vs. 5.9, resp.). In contrast, mice immunized with the purified MOMP prepns. were not protected against infertility. Thus, a prepn. of the COMC protected mice against infection and infertility, supporting the feasibility of the development of an acellular vaccine against C. trachomatis infections.

IT **14933-09-6**, Zwittergent 3-14
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acellular vaccine consisting of outer membrane complex of **Chlamydia trachomatis** induces protection against genital challenge)

RN 14933-09-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Tetradecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L12 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:244021 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:209297
TITLE: Method and device for Chlamydia detection
INVENTOR(S): Pronovost, Allan D.; Klepper, Robert E.; Pawlak, Catherine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quidel Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9706436	A1	19970220	WO 1996-US11937	19960718

W: JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

US 5773234	A	19980630	US 1995-511337	19950807
EP 843815	A1	19980527	EP 1996-924618	19960718
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-511337	19950807
			WO 1996-US11937	19960718

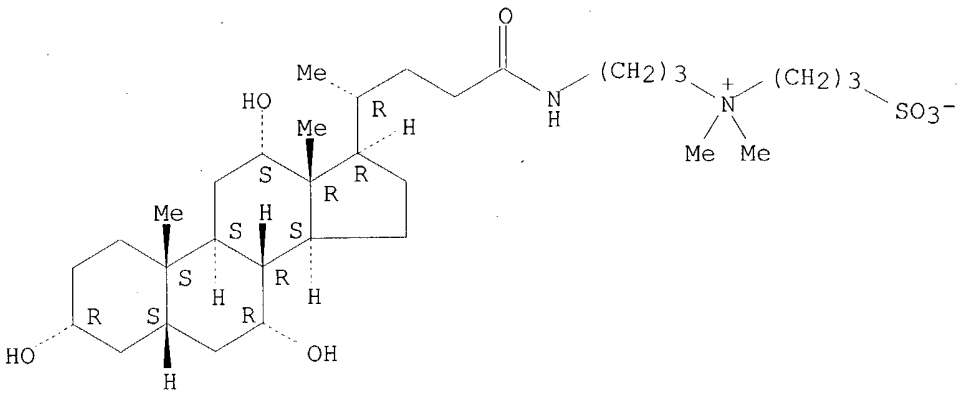
AB A lateral flow assay device for detecting the presence of Chlamydia antigen in a patient's sample consists of a flow matrix comprising a labeling pad contg. antibodies specific for an epitope on the lipopolysaccharide antigen of Chlamydia; a capture pad contg. immobilized antibody specific for the same or another epitope of the lipopolysaccharide antigen of Chlamydia located in a capture region and a control region; and an absorbent pad on a backing. A sample contg. the Chlamydia antigen is applied to a sample-receiving pad, flows through the labeling pad, where it complexes with the labeling complex, and then to the capture pad where it is captured by the immobilized antibody in the capture region. Chlamydia antigen may be extd. from a patient's sample, such as an endocervical swab, by extg. the antigen in a strong base, such as 0.05-0.3N NaOH, in the presence of a zwitterionic detergent and a blocking protein in a zwitterionic buffer.

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(immunoassay and app. for **Chlamydia** detection)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L12 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1996:740286 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	126:1164
TITLE:	Modified lysine- or arginine-containing proteins and peptides as anti-HIV agents
INVENTOR(S):	Neurath, Alexander Robert; Jiang, Shibo; Debnath, Asim Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	New York Blood Center, USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 112 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9632124 A1 19961017 WO 1996-US1875 19960212
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9649777 A1 19961030 AU 1996-49777 19960212
EP 820295 A1 19980128 EP 1996-906382 19960212
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-420573 19950412
US 1995-492940 19950622
US 1995-537245 19950929
WO 1996-US1875 19960212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:1164

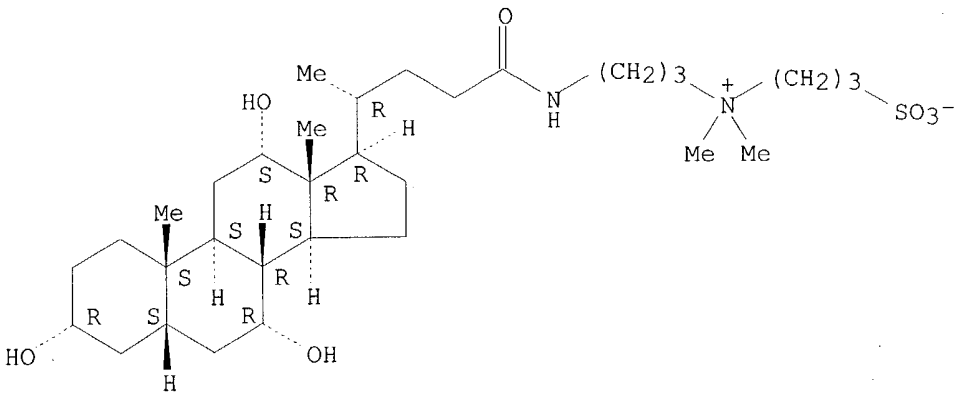
AB A protein or peptide contg. lysine residues, e.g. casein, .beta.-lactoglobulin, powd. milk, or whey, is modified by reaction of .gtoreq.1 of the lysines and/or the N-terminal amino group with an arom. acid anhydride, e.g. trimellitic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride chloride, or 3-hydroxyphthalic anhydride. A protein or peptide contg. arginines is modified by an arginine-modifying agent contg. .gtoreq.1 carboxyl group, e.g. p-carboxyphenylglyoxal. The compns. are capable of binding to HIV-1 or HIV-2 binding sites on CD4 cell receptors, and are thus useful for the prevention of HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection, esp. by local administration.

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(soy proteins treated with; modified lysine- or arginine-contg. proteins and peptides as anti-**HIV** agents)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L12 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:438735 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:109478

TITLE: Simple preparation of mycoplasmal DNA template for PCR from biological samples using effective surfactants

AUTHOR(S): Kobayashi, Hideki; Munthali, Gift; Miyamoto, Chikako; Morozumi, Tetsuo; Mitani, Kenji; Ito, Nobuyoshi; Shiono, Hiroki; Yamamoto, Koshi

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute Animal Health, Tsukuba, 305, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Medical Science (1996), 58(5), 477-479
CODEN: JVMSEQ; ISSN: 0916-7250
PUBLISHER: Japanese Society of Veterinary Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

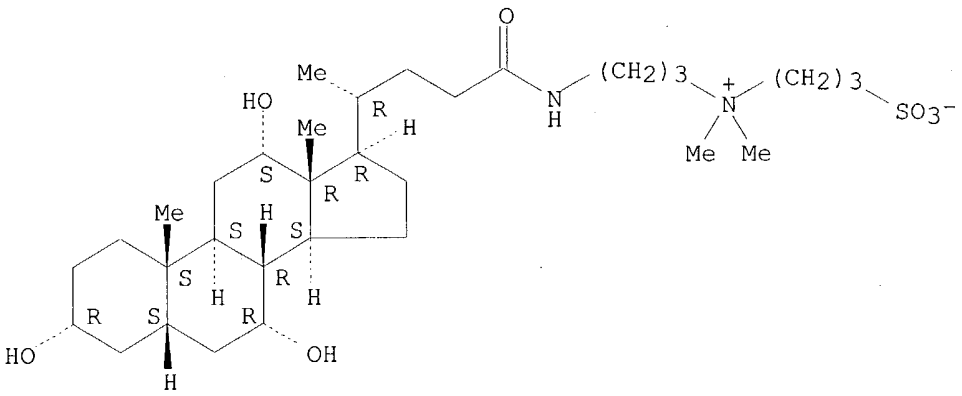
AB To prep. mycoplasmal DNA template for PCR from biol. samples rapidly and easily, surfactants which can solubilize cell membrane effectively were investigated. 3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate (CHAPS) was considered an effective surfactant. This surfactant could solubilize mycoplasma cell membrane without suppressing the polymerase reaction. In addn., proteinase K treatment played an important role in prepg. mycoplasmal DNA template from a simulated biol. sample. It was therefore considered that a combination of proteinase K- and CHAPS- added lysis buffer would be more useful in prepg. mycoplasmal DNA template. We could detect PCR products by using the lysis buffer with a simulated lung emulsion sample contg. mycoplasma organisms at 104 CFU per g.

IT **75621-03-3**, 3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(surfactant; prepn. of **mycoplasmal** DNA template for PCR from biol. samples using surfactants and proteinase K)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L12 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:220500 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:3156
TITLE: Effect of Temperature and Host Factors on the Activities of Pertussis Toxin and Bordetella Adenylate Cyclase
AUTHOR(S): Murayama, Toshihiko; Hewlett, Erik L.; Maloney, Nancy J.; Justice, John M.; Moss, Joel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Cellular Metabolism, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1994), 33(51), 15293-7
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Pertussis toxin and adenylate cyclase toxin both contribute to the pathogenesis of whooping cough. Prodn. of these proteins is controlled by

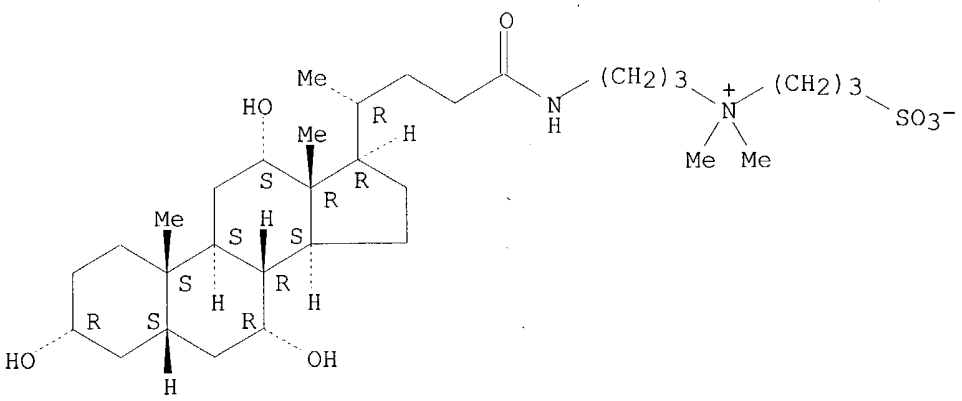
the bvg locus, which is inactive at 25.degree., but at 37.degree. produces a Vir+ phenotype. In view of the temp. dependence of virulence factor synthesis, the effects of temp. and host factors on their action were examd. The NAD glycohydrolase activity of the S1 subunit of pertussis toxin was enhanced by CHAPS, a zwitterionic detergent, with a temp. optimum of .apprx.35.degree.. Similar temp. optima for the ADP-ribosylation by pertussis toxin of transducin and recombinant Go.alpha. were obsd. Since the temp.-activity relation of S1 differed from that of S1 in activated holotoxin, and since S1 in activated holotoxin was more stable at 42.degree. than was S1, it appears that S1 assocd. with the B oligomer components may, in fact, be an active species. Bordetella pertussis adenylate cyclase is activated by a host factor, calmodulin. In the absence of calmodulin, the temp. optimum for enzymic activity was .apprx.25.degree., whereas in its presence it was .apprx.35.degree.. Thus, the temp. optima for pertussis and adenylate cyclase toxins, whose virulence factor prodn. is increased through the bvg locus at physiol. temps., are either at or near these temps. when stimulated by host factors.

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**pertussis** toxin and **Bordetella** adenylate cyclase activities response to temp. and host factors)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L12 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1992:590112 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	117:190112
TITLE:	Vaccine suitable for combatting Bordetella pertussis
INVENTOR(S):	Hamstra, Hendrik Jan; Poolman, Jan Teunis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Minister van Welzijn, Volksgezondheid en Cultuur, Neth.
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

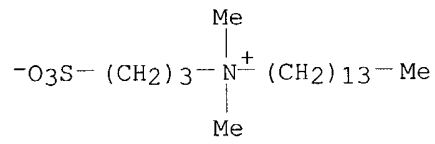
WO 9205194	A1	19920402	WO 1991-NL185	19910925
W: CA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
NL 9002092	A	19920416	NL 1990-2092	19900925
EP 550683	A1	19930714	EP 1991-919318	19910925
EP 550683	B1	19950419		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 121423	E	19950515	AT 1991-919318	19910925
ES 2073180	T3	19950801	ES 1991-919318	19910925
CA 2092420	AA	19920326	CA 1991-2092420	19910926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			NL 1990-2092	19900925
			WO 1991-NL185	19910925

AB Vaccines are disclosed for combating B. pertussis, the causative organism of whooping cough. The vaccines comprise, as active component, .gtoreq.1 outer membrane proteins (OMPs) derived from B. pertussis or from genetically manipulated microorganisms producing these OMPs. Preferably, the OMPs having mol. wts. of 32 and 92 kDa, either sep. or in combination, are applied as the active component. The OMPs are present in an outer membrane vesicle formulation or in an artificial vesicle formulation like a protein-detergent formulation. Expts. with artificial vesicles contg. OMP and Zwittergent 3-14 indicated that purified 32 kDa OMP and 92 kDa OMP in a correct formulation provide a sufficient activity against a B. pertussis challenge. Sequences of various OMP fragments, obtained with a gas-phase sequencer, are included.

IT **14933-09-6**, Zwittergent 3-14
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(and outer membrane proteins of **Bordetella pertussis**
, for vaccine against **Bordetella pertussis**)

RN 14933-09-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Tetradecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L12 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1991:600788 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	115:200788
TITLE:	The influence of detergents on the availability of pertussis toxin substrates
AUTHOR(S):	Morris, Stephen A.; Horn, Evelyn M.; Hawley, Terrilynn; Manning, David; Bilezikian, John P.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dep. Med., Coll. Physicians Surg., New York, NY, 10032, USA
SOURCE:	Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics (1991), 290(1), 86-92 CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Pertussis toxin-dependent ADP-ribosylation of rat heart and human mononuclear leukocyte membranes was found to be markedly enhanced in the presence of detergents. The order of potency for this effect of detergents was Triton X 100 .apprxeq. Lubrol PX > digitonin .mchgt. cholate > CHAPS. Exposure of membranes to increasing concns. of detergents increased the proportion of pertussis toxin substrate demonstrable in the supernatant fraction whereas the substrate remaining in the pellet fraction demonstrated a complicated relationship with the

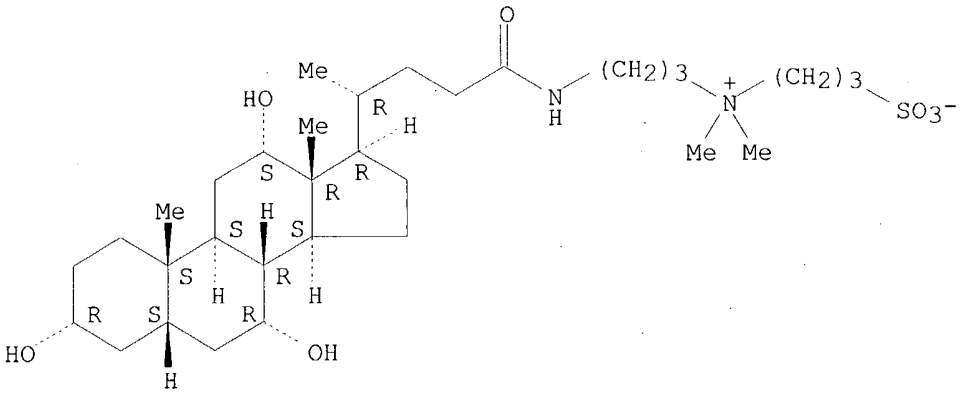
concn. of detergent. In complementary expts., it was found that immunochem. detection of G proteins in the pellet fraction from suspensions previously incubated with a maximal concn. of detergent revealed a reduced presence of G proteins with a concomitant increase in the concn. of G proteins in the supernatant fraction; this situation was not obsd. at submaximal concns. of detergent during the preincubation of myocardial membranes. The results suggest that the detergent-mediated enhancement of pertussis toxin's action to ADP-ribosylate susceptible G proteins is a complicated process that includes concn.-dependent creation of conditions favorable to the actions of the toxin as well as solubilization of the substrates for the toxin.

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**pertussis** toxin-dependent ADP-ribosylation of G proteins response to)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L12 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:512653 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:112653
TITLE: Selective modification of the catalytic subunit of pertussis toxin
INVENTOR(S): Kaslow, Harvey R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5032398	A	19910716	US 1986-893080	19860801
US 5165927	A	19921124	US 1991-682773	19910409

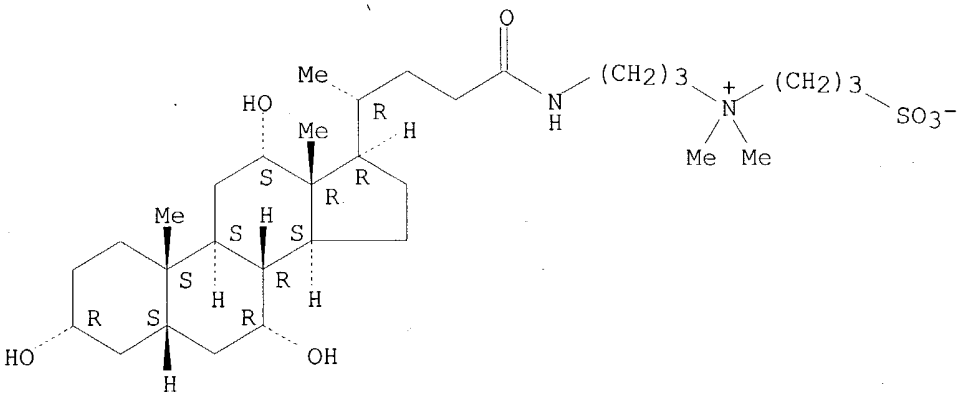
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1986-893080 19860801

AB Pertussis toxin is selectively modified by deactivating key amino acids in the catalytic portion of the toxin, yet leaving the antigenic determinants on the .beta.-oligomer essentially undisturbed. The process involves (1) activating the catalytic subunit with a mixt. contg. polyphosphate, a sulfhydryl reductant, and a mild detergent; and (2) alkylating the

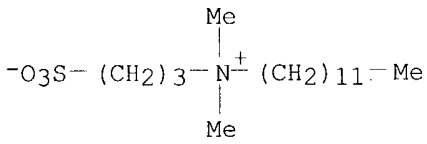
revealed SH groups. Pertussis toxin was incubated with DTT, CHAPS, and ATP for activation and then was alkylated with iodoacetate. The modified toxin gave a 3% NADase activity (untreated was 100%).

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(catalytic subunit of **pertussis** toxin activation with compn. contg., in prepn. of selectively modified and deactivated toxin)
RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

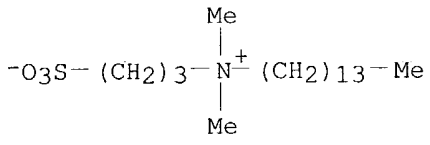
Absolute stereochemistry.



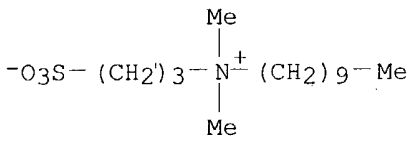
IT **14933-08-5 14933-09-6 15163-36-7 15178-76-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**pertussis** toxin activation response to, toxin selective alkylation and deactivation in relation to)
RN 14933-08-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Dodecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



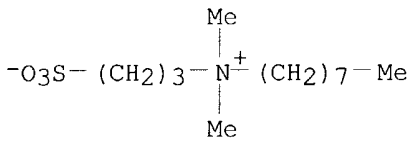
RN 14933-09-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Tetradecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15163-36-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Decanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15178-76-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Octanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

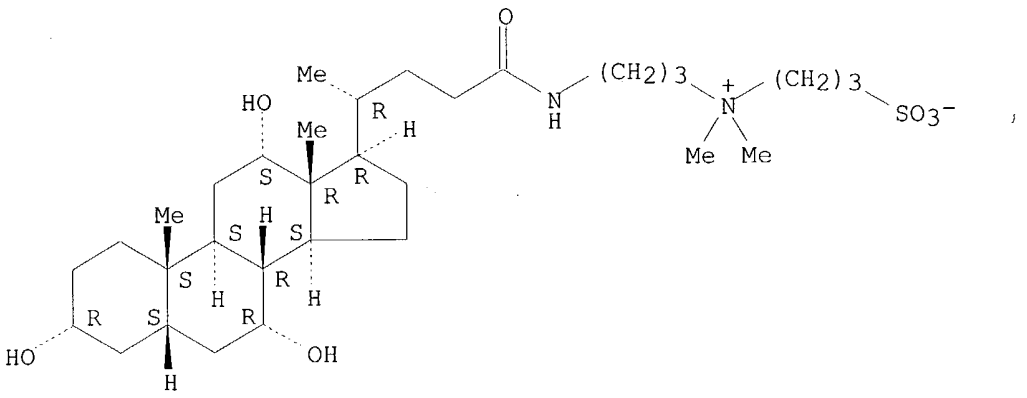


L12 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:234016 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:234016
TITLE: CHAPS and octylglucoside in purification of Mycoplasma 168 kilodalton proteins
INVENTOR(S): Bredt, Wolfgang; Fuchte, Klemens; Jacobs, Enno
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 334278	A2	19890927	EP 1989-105006	19890321
EP 334278	A3	19900307		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DE 3809796	A1	19891005	DE 1988-3809796	19880323
US 5084561	A	19920128	US 1989-326832	19890321
AU 8931581	A1	19890928	AU 1989-31581	19890322
AU 615523	B2	19911003		
JP 02036193	A2	19900206	JP 1989-67775	19890322
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1988-3809796	19880323

AB A 168 kilodalton protein Mycoplasma pneumoniae is extd. using the detergents CHAPS and octylglucoside and further purified by size-exclusion chromatog. The cells were extd. with buffer contg. 1% CHAPS then centrifuged. The resulting pellet was extd. with 2% octylglucoside, and the ext. was chromatographed.
IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**Mycoplasma pneumoniae** 168 kilodalton protein extn. and purifn. in relation to)
RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L12 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:570613 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:170613
TITLE: Process for isolation of the B oligomer of pertussis toxin
INVENTOR(S): Burns, Drusilla L.; Manclark, Charles R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

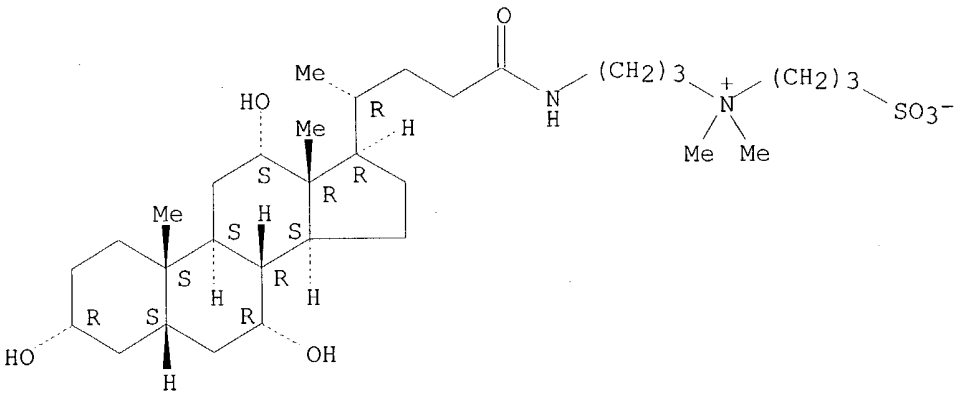
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4845036	A	19890704	US 1987-10467	19870203

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1987-10467 19870203

AB A method for dissocg. the B oligomer of pertussis toxin from the A subunit comprises (a) incubating pertussis toxin in an aq. soln. of Na phosphate buffer (pH 7.0), .apprx.3 M urea, .apprx.1-10 .mu.mol ATP or ADP, and optional zwitterionic detergent; (b) applying the incubated soln. to a CM-Sepharose column; and (c) eluting the B oligomer with K phosphate buffer contg. urea. Pertussis toxin was purified from Bordetella pertussis by the method of Sekura et al. (1983) and then incubated in 10 mM Na phosphate buffer (pH 7) contg. urea 3 M, CHAPS 1%, and ATP 100 .mu.M (buffer A) for 15 min. This soln. was applied to a CM-Sepharose CL-6B column equilibrated with buffer A. The A subunit was eluted with buffer A, the column was washed in the same buffer, and the B oligomer was eluted with 0.2 M K phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) contg. urea 2 M. The B oligomer prepn. contained .apprx.0.4 wt.% A subunit, and apparently retained complete biol. activity. The B oligomer is useful as a component of acellular vaccines, having none of the side effects of prior vaccines contg. the endotoxin (no data).

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in B oligomer of **pertussis** toxin sepn. from A subunit)
RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

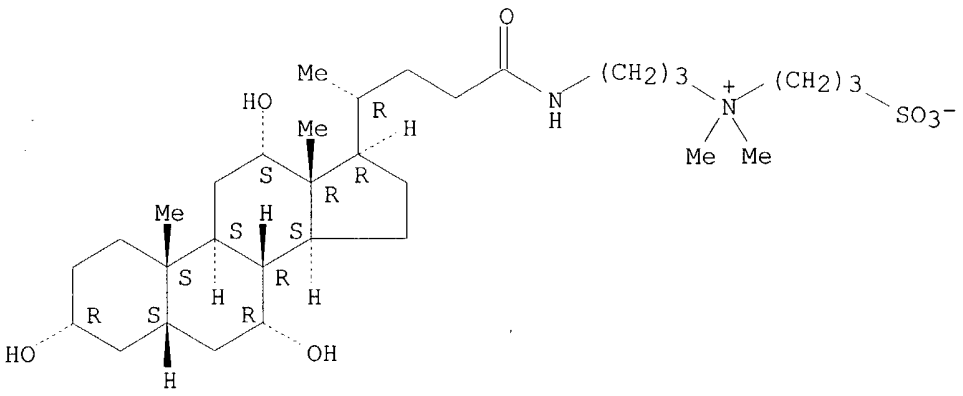


L12 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:111259 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:111259
TITLE: Isolation of the adherence protein of Mycoplasma pneumoniae by fractionated solubilization and size exclusion chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Jacobs, Enno; Fuchte, Klemens; Bredt, Wolfgang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Med. Mikrobiol. Hyg., Univ. Freiburg, Freiburg, D-7800, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Biological Chemistry Hoppe-Seyler (1988), 369(12), 1295-9
CODEN: BCHSEI; ISSN: 0177-3593
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The 168-kDa adherence protein of M. pneumoniae was solubilized and purified to homogeneity. Optimal yield was obtained by pretreatment of whole M. pneumoniae cells with buffer contg. 1% Chaps and subsequent extn. with octylglucoside at a detergent to protein ratio of 5 and at octylglycoside concns. between 1.5 and 2%. Contaminating membrane proteins with high mol. masses were removed by pretreatment with 1% Chaps and proteins of low mol. masses by size exclusion chromatog.

IT **75621-03-3**, Chaps
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(adherence protein isolation by **Mycoplasma pneumoniae** by solubilization with)
RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

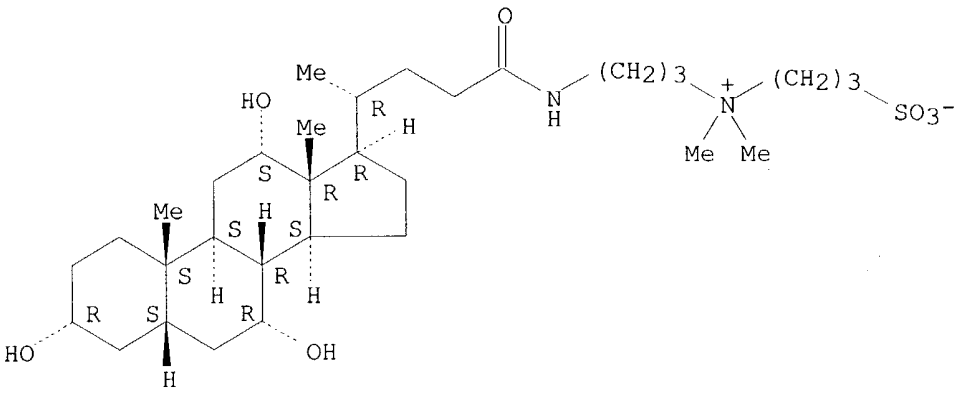


L12 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:454756 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:54756
TITLE: Sulfhydryl-alkylating reagents inactivate the NAD glycohydrolase activity of pertussis toxin
AUTHOR(S): Kaslow, Harvey R.; Lesikar, David D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, CA, 90033, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1987), 26(14), 4397-402
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The combination of ATP, CHAPS, and dithiothreitol (DTT) is known to promote the expression of the NAD glycohydrolase (I) activity of pertussis toxin, which residues in the toxin S1 subunit. By monitoring changes in electrophoretic mobility, it was found that ATP and CHAP acts by promoting the redn. of the disulfide bond of the S1 subunit. In addn., ATP, CHAPS, and DTT allowed SH group-alkylating reagents to inactivate the I activity. In the presence of iodo[14C]acetate, the combination of ATP, CHAPS, and DTT increased 14C incorporation into only the S1 subunit of the toxin, indicating that alkylation of this subunit was responsible for the loss of activity. If iodoacetate is used as the alkylating reagent, alkylation can be monitored by an acidic shift in the pI of the S1 peptide. Including NAD in alkylation reactions promoted the accumulation of a form of the S1 peptide with a pI intermediate between that of native S1 and that of S1 alkylated in the absence of NAD. This result suggests that NAD interacts with 1 of the 2 cysteines of the S1 subunit. In addn. the pH optimum for the I activity of pertussis toxin was found to be 8, which may reflect the participation of a cysteine in the catalytic mechanism of the toxin.

IT **75621-03-3**, CHAPS
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(NAD glycohydrolase of **pertussis** toxin subunit S1 activation by, in presence of ATP and dithiothreitol, mechanism of)
RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

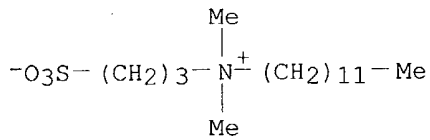


L12 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:45439 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:45439
TITLE: Structure-activity analysis of the activation of pertussis toxin
AUTHOR(S): Kaslow, Harvey R.; Lim, Lay Kin; Moss, Joel; Lesikar, David D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Sch., Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, CA, 90033, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1987), 26(1), 123-7
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The structure-activity relations of activators of pertussis toxin were studied. In the presence of CHAPS (1%) and dithiothreitol (DTT) (10 mM) the following compds. increased the NAD glycohydrolase [9032-65-9] activity of the toxin with the following A0.5's (activation consts.) in .mu.M and fraction of the ATP [56-65-5] effect in parentheses: ATP, 0.2 (1.0); ADP [58-64-0], 6 (0.8); UTP [63-39-8], 15 (0.7); GTP [86-01-1], 35 (0.6); pyrophosphate [14000-31-8], 45 (0.7); triphosphate [14127-68-5], 60 (0.6); and tetraphosphate [16132-64-2], .gtoreq.170 (.gtoreq.0.4). Thus, the polyphosphate moiety is sufficient to stimulate the toxin, and the adenosine moiety confers upon ATP its extraordinary affinity for the toxin. Phospholipid and detergents could substitute for CHAPS in the activation of the toxin. GSH [70-18-8] substituted for DTT with an A0.5 of 2 mM, a concn. within the range found in eukaryotic cells. Thus, membrane lipids and cellular concns. of GSH and ATP are sufficient to activate pertussis toxin without the need for a eukaryotic enzymic process.

IT **14933-08-5 14933-09-6 15163-36-7**
15178-76-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**pertussis** toxin activation by, structure in relation to)

RN 14933-08-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Dodecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 14933-09-6 HCAPLUS
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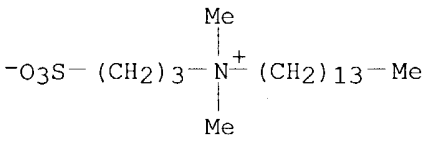

RN 15163-36-7 HCAPLUS
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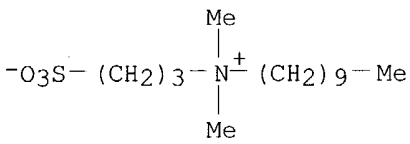
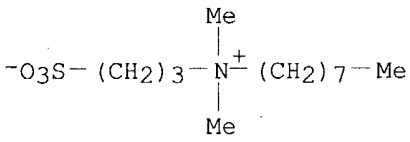


RN 15178-76-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Octanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L12 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:181435 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:181435
TITLE: Stimulation of the thiol-dependent ADP-ribosyltransferase and NAD glycohydrolase activities of Bordetella pertussis toxin by adenine nucleotides, phospholipids, and detergents
AUTHOR(S): Moss, Joel; Stanley, Sally J.; Watkins, Paul A.; Burns, Drusilla L.; Manclark, Charles R.; Kaslow, Harvey R.; Hewlett, Erik L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Cell. Metab., Natl. Heart, Lung, Blood Inst., Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1986), 25(9), 2720-5
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Pertussis** toxin-catalyzed ADP-ribosylation of the guanyl nucleotide binding protein transducin was stimulated by adenine nucleotide and either phospholipids or detergents. To det. the sites of action of these agents, their effects were examd. on the transducin-independent NAD glycohydrolase [9032-65-9] activity. Toxin-catalyzed NAD hydroysis was increased synergistically by ATP [56-65-5] and detergents or phospholipids; the zwitterionic detergent 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate (CHAPS) [**75621-03-3**] was more effective than the nonionic detergent Triton X 100 [9002-93-1] > lysophosphatidylcholine > phosphatidylcholine. The

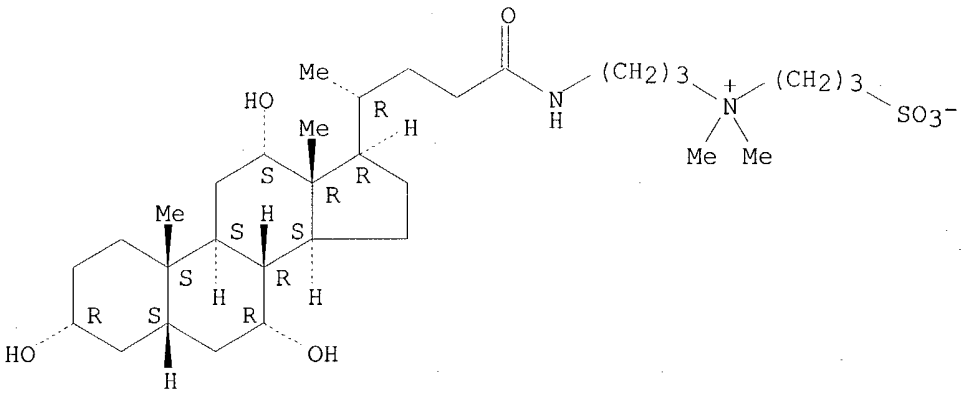
A0.5 for ATP in the presence of CHAPS was 2.6 .mu.M; significantly higher concns. of ATP were required for maximal activation in the presence of cholate [81-25-4] or lysophosphatidylcholine. In CHAPS, NAD hydrolysis was enhanced by ATP > ADP [58-64-0] > AMP [61-19-8] > adenosine [58-61-7]; ATP was more effective than MgATP or the nonhydrolyzable analog adenyl-5'-yl imidodiphosphate [25612-73-1]. GTP [86-01-1] and guanyl-5'-yl imidodiphosphate [34273-04-6] were less active than the corresponding adenine nucleotides. Activity in the presence of CHAPS and ATP was almost completely dependent on dithiothreitol [3483-12-3]; the A0.5 for dithiothreitol was significantly decreased by CHAPS alone and, to a greater extent, by CHAPS and ATP. To det. the site of action of ATP, CHAPS, and dithiothreitol, the enzymic nS1) and binding components (B oligomer) were resolved by chromatog. The purified S1 subunit catalyzed the dithiothreitol-dependent hydrolysis of NAD; activity was enhanced by CHAPS but not ATP. Thus, adenine nucleotides, dithiothreitol, and CHAPS act on the toxin itself rather than on the substrate; adenine nucleotides appear to be involved in the activation of toxin but not the isolated catalytic unit.

IT **75621-03-3**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(NAD glycohydrolase of **pertussis** toxin response to)

RN 75621-03-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-[[(3.alpha.,5.beta.,7.alpha.,12.alpha.)-3,7,12-trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Apr 2003  VOL 138 ISS 17
FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Apr 2003  (20030417/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


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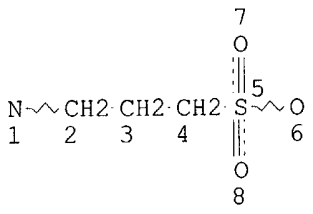


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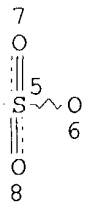


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L20 ANSWER 1 OF 9  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:77049  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:131064
TITLE:                    Human tissue-specific drug screening procedure and
                          tissue cartridge
INVENTOR(S):              Bukusoglu, Cuneyt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Signet Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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     WO 2003008968      A2   20030130       WO 2002-US23138  20020718
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CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-307062P P 20010719

AB The invention discloses a method of using tissue cartridges contg. one or more tissue samples in a configuration allowing screening of drug candidates against normal or known disease states. The method generates binding information for multiple drug-human tissue sections. This binding information helps identify drug candidates having specific binding characteristics, allowing for selection of potential drug candidates having specific binding characteristics, allowing for selection of potential drug candidates that have the desired binding qualities. The ability to understand binding characteristics allows drug discovery methods that reduce potential side effects.

IT **9002-88-4**, Polyethylene
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(human tissue-specific drug screening procedure and tissue cartridge)

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

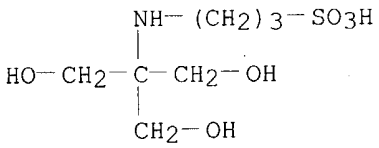
CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

IT **29915-38-6**, TAPS (buffering agent)
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(human tissue-specific drug screening procedure and tissue cartridge)

RN 29915-38-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[2-hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]amino]- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **9011-14-7**, Poly(methyl methacrylate)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(tissue cartridge using; human tissue-specific drug screening procedure and tissue cartridge)

RN 9011-14-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 80-62-6
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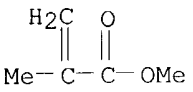

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:928122 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:12504
TITLE: Method for assaying biomolecules and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liquid, and dry chemistry techniques
INVENTOR(S): Smith, Jack V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 46 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002182600	A1	20021205	US 2001-829563	20010411

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-829563 20010411

AB The present invention is a method for the use of particles made up of nucleotides or fragments of base groups of DNA and RNA mols. herein referred to as synthetic nucleounits which can be used as recognition mols. with specificity and sensitivity significantly greater than that of antibodies which are used in clin. diagnostics, biotechnol., and research. The method for detecting an analyte using nucleounits targeted to the analyte comprises (1) identifying a nucleounit from a mixt. of synthetic random sequences of nucleounit libraries, (2) conjugating the nucleounit to an indicator for the analyte, and (3) detecting the analyte using the nucleounit-indicator conjugate in a buffer. Step 1 is carried out by (a) contacting the analyte with the mixt. of synthetic random sequences of nucleounit libraries such that some nucleounits bind the analyte, (b) removing the unbound nucleounits by partitioning, and (c) amplifying the remaining nucleounits by PCR to obtain an enriched soln. of nucleounits with high affinity for the analyte. Thus, a method and lateral flow test strip for detection of **cytomegalovirus** (**CMV**) presence in a biol. sample such as serum or urine is described. The strip is prepd. with three solns., one contg. anti-**CMV** antibodies, one contg. "nucleounit to **CMV** antibody conjugated to red microparticles" and "red microparticles", and another contg. "nucleounit to colored particles". The "nucleounit" may be an oligonucleotide aptamer specific for anti-**CMV** antibodies.

IT **1135-40-6**, CAPS **29915-38-6**, N-Tris[Hydroxymethyl]methyl-3-aminopropanesulfonic acid
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(buffer; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

RN 1135-40-6 HCAPLUS
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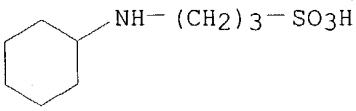
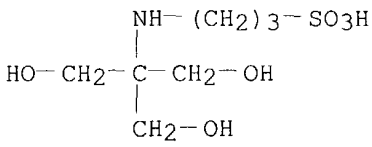
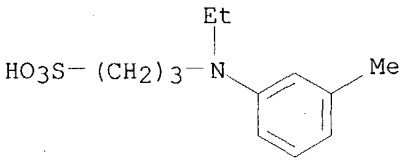


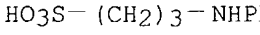
RN 29915-38-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[2-hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]amino]- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



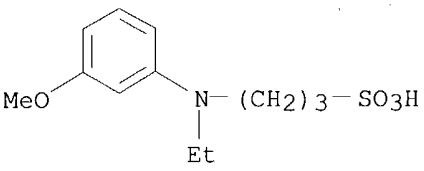
IT **36783-03-6**, TOPS **72943-20-5** **82611-88-9**
88795-34-0, ADPS **99304-66-2**, DAPS **99304-67-3**,
MAPS **102636-89-5**, ALPS **110592-38-6** **181066-50-2**
, Bis-MAPS-C 2
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(indicator; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)
RN 36783-03-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[ethyl(3-methylphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 72943-20-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(phenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

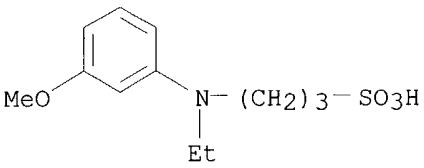


RN 82611-88-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[ethyl(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

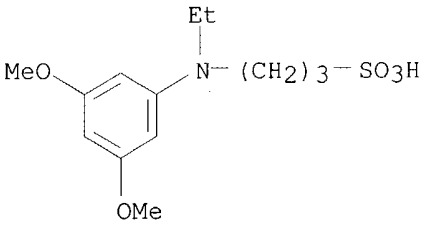


● Na

RN 88795-34-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[ethyl(3-methoxyphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

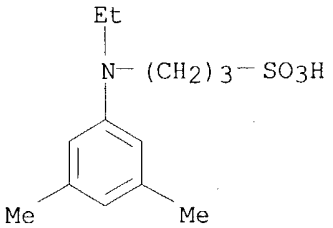


RN 99304-66-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethylamino]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



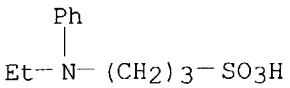
● Na

RN 99304-67-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(3,5-dimethylphenyl)ethylamino]-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

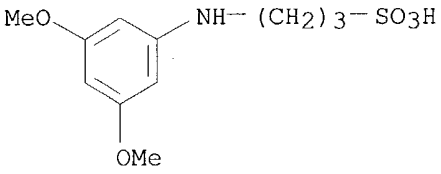


● Na

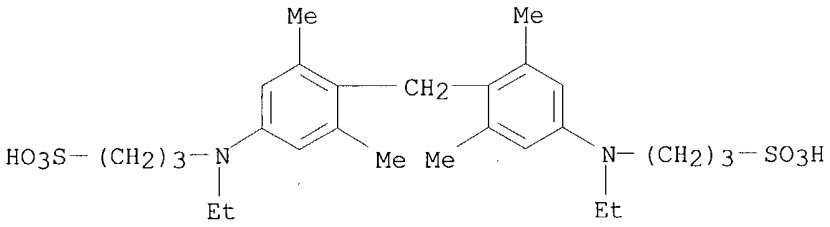
RN 102636-89-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(ethylphenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



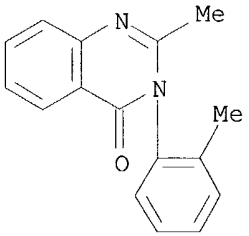
RN 110592-38-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 181066-50-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3,3'-[methylenebis[(3,5-dimethyl-4,1-phenylene)(ethylimino)]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **72-44-6**, Methaqualone
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)
RN 72-44-6 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-methyl-3-(2-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L20 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:842023 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32962
TITLE: Ophthalmic solutions incorporating an antimicrobial

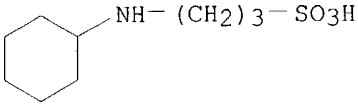
polypeptide
INVENTOR(S): Tuse, Daniel; Mortelmans, Kristien; Hokama, Leslie A.; Selsted, Michael E.; Chapoy, Lawrence L.; Quinn, Michael H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Large Scale Biology Corporation, USA; SRI International; The Regents of the University of California; Wesley-Jessen Corporation
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000071175	A1	20001130	WO 2000-US14608	20000523
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6482799	B1	20021119	US 1999-318195	19990525

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-318195 A 19990525

AB This invention provides a novel antimicrobial system suitable for formulation in a wide variety of ophthalmic solns. In particular the compn. comprises an antimicrobial peptide that is an indolicidin and a buffer compatible with application to a mammalian eye, wherein the buffer is a Good's buffer or the buffer has a halide ion concn. less than 0.85 wt%. The compns. are useful for storing, cleaning, or **disinfecting** a contact lens. In particular the compns. are self-preserving upon lengthy storage, effective in cleaning and sterilizing contact lenses upon exposure of the lens to the compn., do not require the need for phys. or thermal treatment of the lens and enable the immediate application of the lens to the eye without the need for neutralization, deactivation or washing. For example, an indolicidin ophthalmic soln. was prepd. by dissolving 0.005 g of indolicidin in 10 mL distd. water, dilg. the soln. with a phosphate buffer to 100 mL, and adding 8.7 g of NaCl and 0.25 g of Poloxamer.

IT **1135-40-6**, N-Cyclohexyl-3-aminopropanesulfonic acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ophthalmic solns. contg. antimicrobial peptides for storage, cleaning, and **disinfection** of contact lenses)
RN 1135-40-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(cyclohexylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



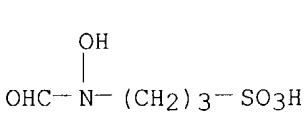
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:206614 HCAPLUS

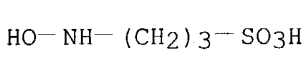
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:250914
TITLE: Antimicrobial and herbicidal organosulfur compounds
INVENTOR(S): Jomaa, Hassan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19843334	A1	20000330	DE 1998-19843334	19980922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19843334 19980922
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:250914
AB Organosulfur compds. R1N(OH)ASO2R3 [A = (hydroxy)alkylene, alkenylene, (hydroxy)alkylenamino, (hydroxy)alkylenimino, A1OA2CYZ, A3C(O)A4, 5- or 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic group, etc.; A1-A4 = (hydroxy)alkylene, alkenylene; R1 = H, OH, halo, (substituted) alkyl, (substituted) alkenyl, (substituted) alkynyl, (substituted) aryl, (substituted) acyl, (substituted) cycloalkyl, (substituted) aralkyl, (substituted) heterocyclyl, alkoxy, etc.; R3 = R1, NX4X5; X4, X5 = H, halo, (substituted) alkyl, etc.] are prepd. for use as prophylactic and therapeutic medical anti-**infective** agents and as agrochem. fungicides, bactericides, and herbicides. Thus, .gamma.-sultone reacted with NH2OH in MeCN to form N-hydroxylaminopropanesulfonic acid, which was formylated with a mixt. of HCO2H and Ac2O to produce N-formyl-N-hydroxylaminopropanesulfonic acid.
IT **262377-91-3P**
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial and herbicidal organosulfur compds.)
RN 262377-91-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(formylhydroxyamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **51590-54-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(antimicrobial and herbicidal organosulfur compds.)
RN 51590-54-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(hydroxyamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L20 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:205707 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:248269
TITLE: Highly sensitive immunological method for detecting and quantitating microorganism (bacteria, fungi, **virus**, microorganism-produced substance)
INVENTOR(S): Kariyama, Hidesato

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UMA K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

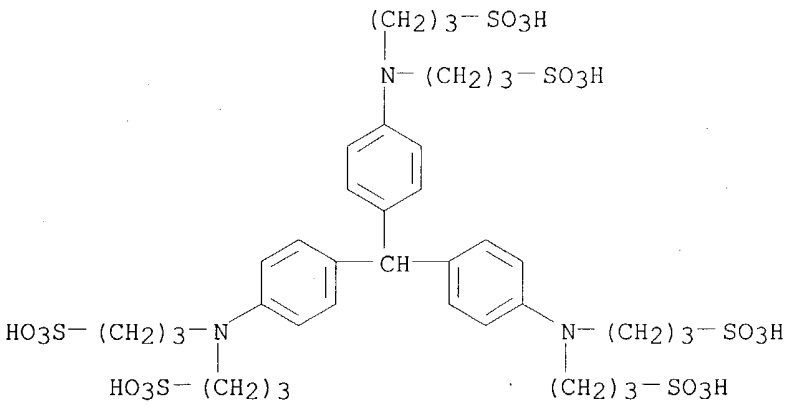
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000088854	A2	20000331	JP 1998-295968	19980911

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-295968 19980911

AB A highly sensitive immunol. method is described for detecting and quantitating microorganism (e.g., Salmonella, Escherichia coli O-157, vibrio, Campylobacter) via an amplification with enzyme-labeled secondary antibody capable of binding with primary antibody in a high ratio after the microorganism is adsorbed onto a solid matrix (e.g., membrane filter). The method comprises a step for sepg. microorganism by the phys. or immunol. adsorption onto a solid matrix, a reaction with the primary antibody capable of recognizing the microorganism, a washing step, a reaction with the enzyme-labeled secondary antibody capable of recognizing the primary antibody, a washing step, and a step for measuring the enzyme activity on the solid matrix by the double amplification.

IT **153373-51-4**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(highly sensitive immunol. method for detecting and quantitating microorganism (bacteria, fungi, **virus**, microorganism-produced substance))

RN 153373-51-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3,3',3'',3''',3'''',3'''''-[methylidynetris(4,1-phenylenenitrilo)]hexakis-, hexasodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L20 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98288 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:132322
TITLE: Methods and compositions to treat glycosaminoglycan-associated molecular interactions
INVENTOR(S): Kisilevsky, Robert; Green, Allan M.; Gervais, Francine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurochem, Inc., Can.; Queen's University at Kingston
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000006133	A2	20000210	WO 1999-IB1473	19990728
WO 2000006133	A3	20000817		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6310073	B1	20011030	US 1999-362505	19990727
CA 2338705	AA	20000210	CA 1999-2338705	19990728
AU 9951894	A1	20000221	AU 1999-51894	19990728
EP 1100487	A2	20010523	EP 1999-936931	19990728
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 2002193395	A1	20021219	US 2001-970148	20011002

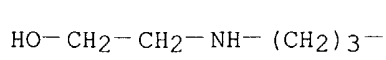
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-94454P P 19980728
US 1999-362505 A 19990727
WO 1999-IB1473 W 19990728

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:132322

AB Therapeutic compds. and methods for inhibiting a glycosaminoglycan (GAG)-assocd. mol. interaction in a subject, whatever its clin. setting, are described. The glycosaminoglycan-assocd. mol. interaction may be e.g. the interaction assocd. with a bacterial or **viral infection**. The compds. of the invention include Q(Y-X+)n (Q = carrier mol.; Y- = anionic group at physiol. pH; X+ = cationic group; n = integer such that the biodistribution of the therapeutic compd. for an intended target site is not prevented while maintaining activity of the therapeutic compd.) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof.

IT **1119-23-9 1119-23-9D**, esters **1119-71-7 1119-71-7D**, esters **1119-99-9 1119-99-9D**, esters **1135-40-6 3687-18-1**, 3-Amino-1-propanesulfonic acid **3687-18-1D**, 3-Amino-1-propanesulfonic acid, esters **13501-35-4 13501-35-4D**, esters **14650-46-5 29777-99-9D**, esters **58431-88-2 58431-88-2D**, esters **63555-51-1 63555-51-1D**, esters **114108-96-2 256954-44-6 256954-44-6D**, esters **256954-45-7 256954-45-7D**, esters **256954-46-8 256954-46-8D**, esters
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. to treat glycosaminoglycan-assocd. mol. interactions)

RN 1119-23-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1119-23-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO—CH2—CH2—NH—(CH2)3—SO3H

RN 1119-71-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(hexylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO3S—(CH2)3—NH—(CH2)5—Me

RN 1119-71-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(hexylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO3S—(CH2)3—NH—(CH2)5—Me

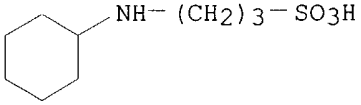
RN 1119-99-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(undecylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO3S—(CH2)3—NH—(CH2)10—Me

RN 1119-99-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(undecylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO3S—(CH2)3—NH—(CH2)10—Me

RN 1135-40-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(cyclohexylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3687-18-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-amino- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H2N—(CH2)3—SO3H

RN 3687-18-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-amino- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H2N—(CH2)3—SO3H

RN 13501-35-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(octadecylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_{17}-Me$

RN 13501-35-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(octadecylamino)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_{17}-Me$

RN 14650-46-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-amino-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$H_2N-(CH_2)_3-SO_3H$

● Na

RN 29777-99-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(dimethylamino)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$Me_2N-(CH_2)_3-SO_3H$

RN 58431-88-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_3-OH$

RN 58431-88-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_3-OH$

RN 63555-51-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(6-hydroxyhexyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_6-OH$

RN 63555-51-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(6-hydroxyhexyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_6-OH$

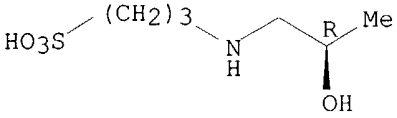
RN 114108-96-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(dimethylamino)-, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$Me_2N-(CH_2)_3-SO_3H$

● Na

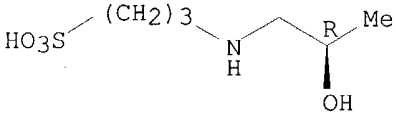
RN 256954-44-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[(2R)-2-hydroxypropyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 256954-44-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[(2R)-2-hydroxypropyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 256954-45-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(4-hydroxybutyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_4-OH$

RN 256954-45-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(4-hydroxybutyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_4-OH$

RN 256954-46-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(5-hydroxypentyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_5-OH$

RN 256954-46-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(5-hydroxypentyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO_3S-(CH_2)_3-NH-(CH_2)_5-OH$

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

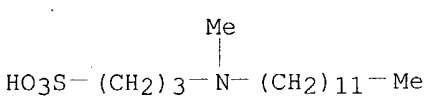
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:113880 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:179633
TITLE: Methods for detecting or assaying **virus**.
INVENTOR(S): Aoyagi, Katsumi; Ohue, Chiharu; Iida, Kumiko; Kimura, Tatsuji; Yagi, Shintaro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tonen Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9906836	A1	19990211	WO 1998-JP3476	19980804
W: CA, CN, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 11051940	A2	19990226	JP 1997-209515	19970804
JP 3176570	B2	20010618		
JP 2001224371	A2	20010821	JP 2000-384293	19970804
JP 11108932	A2	19990423	JP 1998-218136	19980731
JP 3171827	B2	20010604		
JP 2001215228	A2	20010810	JP 2000-384349	19980731
JP 2001226400	A2	20010821	JP 2000-384358	19980731
JP 2002277472	A2	20020925	JP 2001-383590	19980731
EP 967484	A1	19991229	EP 1998-935359	19980804
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1997-209515 A 19970804
JP 1997-209522 A 19970804
JP 1998-218136 A 19980731
JP 2000-384349 A3 19980731
WO 1998-JP3476 W 19980804

AB **Virus**-contg. sample is treated with a soln. contg. an anionic surfactant and any of an amphoteric surfactant, a nonionic surfactant or a protein denaturing agent. As an alternative method, the sample is treated with a soln. contg. a chaotropic ion and an acidifying agent. These methods destroy **virus** particles, expose **virus** antigen sufficiently, destroy antibodies to **virus** antigen, if there is any, and thus provide a means for **virus** antigen to be detected or assayed by the binding to its probe. In case antibodies to **virus** are not present, the sample is directly assayed for **virus** by measuring **virus** antigen with its probe in the presence of a surfactant which has alkyl having 10 or more carbon atoms and a secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine, and/or a nonionic surfactant. Prodn. of monoclonal antibody by hybridomas for effecting these methods is described.

IT **70332-02-4**
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(methods for detecting or assaying **virus**)
RN 70332-02-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-(dodecylmethylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:71204 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:145333
TITLE: Preserving **infectious** recombinant **viruses** as aqueous suspensions in sucrose solutions for therapeutic use
INVENTOR(S): Sene, Claude
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Transgene S.A., Fr.; Sene, Claude
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

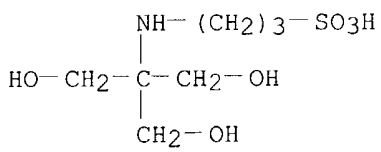
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9802522	A1	19980122	WO 1997-FR1308	19970715
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2751343	A1	19980123	FR 1996-8851	19960716
FR 2751343	B1	19981218		
CA 2232604	AA	19980122	CA 1997-2232604	19970715
AU 9736986	A1	19980209	AU 1997-36986	19970715
AU 711409	B2	19991014		
EP 853660	A1	19980722	EP 1997-933740	19970715
EP 853660	B1	20030122		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000500026	T2	20000111	JP 1998-505691	19970715
AT 231549	E	20030215	AT 1997-933740	19970715
US 6451256	B1	20020917	US 1998-43187	19980624

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1996-8851 A 19960716
WO 1997-FR1308 W 19970715

AB A method for preserving **infectious** recombinant **viruses**, particularly **adenovirus**, in frozen or liq. form using a buffered aq. soln. contg. saccharose at 0.75-1.5 M (preferably 1M) and the therapeutic use of such a suspension are described. The use of sucrose as a stabilizer avoids the use of glycerol, which can be irritant to some mucous membranes, e.g. the lungs, and increase the storage lifetime of the **virus** at 4.degree. or -20.degree. to >6 mo without significant loss of titer. The medium is buffered and the **virus** is also stabilized with a monovalent and divalent cation. Nonionic detergents may also be added. Optimization expts. for stabilization of an **adenovirus** are reported. Conditions under which titers were retained with less than an order of magnitude loss (at .apprx.1010 pfu/mL) were obtained.

IT **29915-38-6**, TAPS
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as buffer; preserving **infectious** recombinant **viruses** as aq. suspensions in sucrose solns. for therapeutic use)

RN 29915-38-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[[2-hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]amino]- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

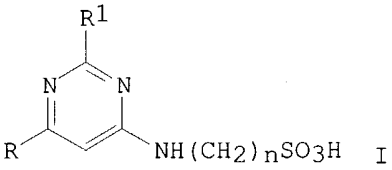


REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:510950 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:110950
TITLE: (Pyrimidinylamino)alkanesulfonic acid derivatives and their pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Bononi, Loris Jacopo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy
SOURCE: Belg., 7 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 898610	A1	19840502	BE 1984-212157	19840105
EP 115657	A1	19840815	EP 1983-201853	19831229
EP 115657	B1	19881026		
R: CH, DE, GB, LI, NL, SE				
US 4472402	A	19840918	US 1984-568314	19840104
FR 2539126	A1	19840713	FR 1984-112	19840105
FR 2539126	B1	19860404		
JP 59155370	A2	19840904	JP 1984-380	19840106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1983-19027 19830107
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 101:110950
GI



I

AB Title acids I (R and R1 are halo, n = 3 or 4), which were prepd., are useful as **antiviral** agents (no data). Refluxing 4-amino-2,6-dichloropyrimidine and propane sultone in EtOH gaveI (R = R1 = Cl, n = 3).

IT **91651-47-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

RN 91651-47-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 3-[(2,6-dichloro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)